

2004 Budget in Brief Contents

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*The narrative and numerical presentations of the total 2004 budget are indicated in **red**.*

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Hamilton County's Vision

is to serve the residents of Hamilton County by providing the best and most responsive county government in America.



2004

Budget in Brief

Hamilton County's Mission

is to reach out to Hamilton County residents to provide efficient service of the highest quality, encourage resident participation in service development and to deliver County services equitably.

Board of County Commissioners

John S. Dowlin
President

Phil Heimlich
Vice President

Todd Portune
Commissioner

David J. Krings
County Administrator

County Overview

Hamilton County government responds to the needs of its citizens through a cooperative effort of elected officials, appointed staff, employees and citizen members of volunteer boards.

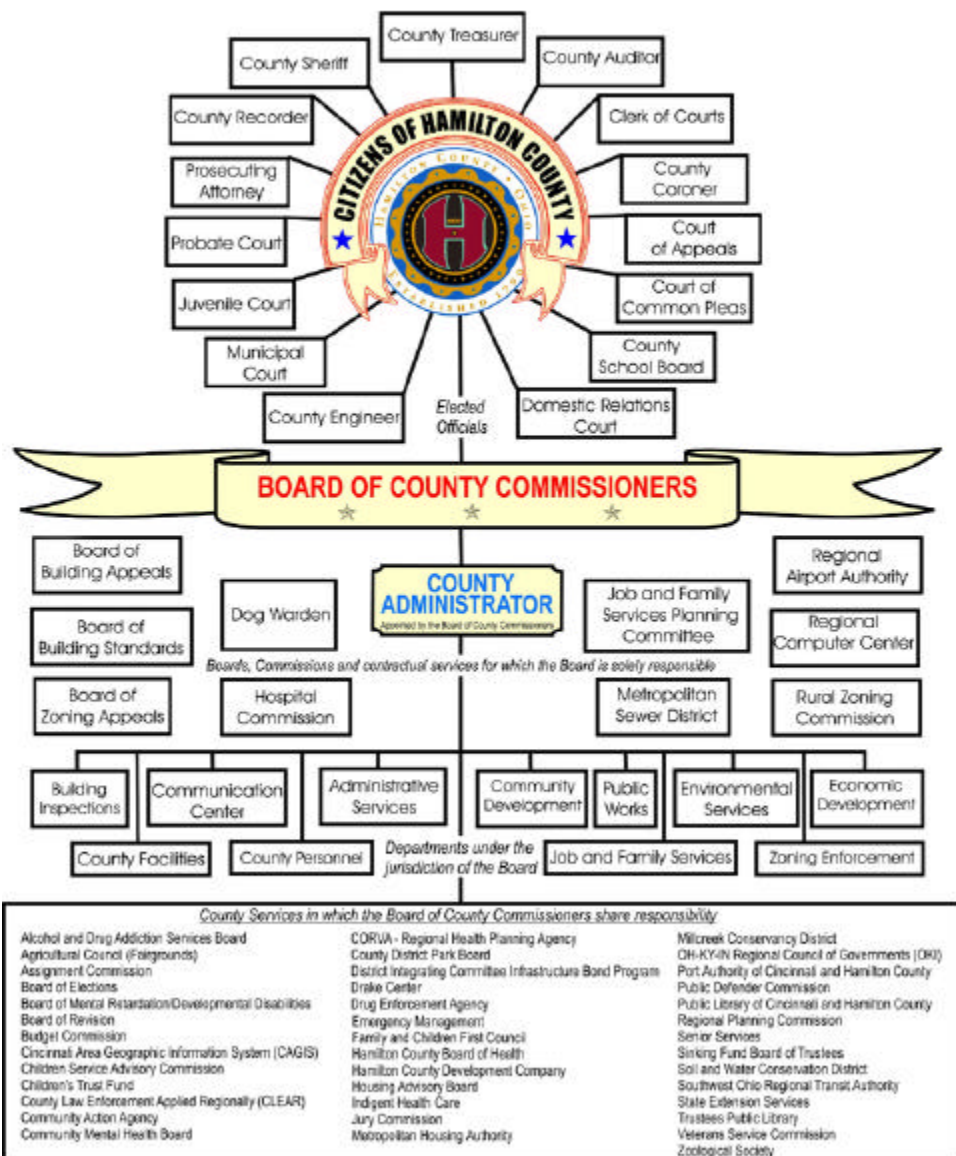
Location - The County is situated in the extreme southwestern corner of the State of Ohio and covers an area of 414 square miles. Within the County are 21 cities, 16 villages (incorporated communities with populations under 5,000) and 12 townships (unincorporated areas). The County is the third largest in the State in terms of population. Located on the Ohio River, the Cincinnati metropolitan area includes Hamilton, Warren, Clermont, Brown and Butler counties in Ohio; Dearborn and Ohio counties in Indiana; and Kenton, Campbell, Gallatin, Grant, Pendleton and Boone counties across the river in Kentucky. The population of the metropolitan area is 1.95 million.

History - Early settlers traveled down the Ohio River to the area that is now Hamilton County by flatboat and in 1788 founded Losantiville, which was soon renamed Cincinnati. Hamilton County, named for Alexander Hamilton, was established in 1790. It was the second county to be carved out of the Northwest Territory and predated Ohio statehood by over 12 years. It had 2,000 inhabitants and its boundaries included roughly one-eighth of what is now Ohio.

Development of the new county took place mainly in Cincinnati, which soon became a booming river town ("The Queen City of the West") as Ohio River barges and steamboats brought settlers of varied national origins and industrial skills. Settlers soon fanned out from the crowded riverfront area to the valleys and hill-tops, forming new towns of individual character, many of which later became part of Cincinnati. After the Civil War and the development of the railroads, the city's growth rate slowed. Hamilton County's population growth since 1900, when the city contained 80% of the county's 409,479 people, has been mainly outside of Cincinnati. The total population according to 2002 census estimates is 833,720, of which 323,885 or 39% is in Cincinnati. The area is noted for commerce, industry and a strong educational and cultural heritage.

Government Structure - Hamilton County has no top executive and no single overall governing body. Responsibility for county government is shared by the Ohio General Assembly, which has legislative power; the county courts, which have judicial powers; and a three-person Board of County Commissioners and eight other county officials, who have administrative powers. These 11 administrative officials are all elected by the voters of the entire county for four-year terms. The three commissioners are of equal rank; they elect their own president and their terms are staggered. The other elected officials function as independent administrative heads of their respective departments. Their salaries are set by act of the Ohio General Assembly.

Hamilton County, Ohio Government



Hamilton County's elected officials (grouped around the citizens at the top of the chart) function as independent administrative heads of their respective departments. The Board of County Commissioners (BOCC), and the County Administrator as its representative, have direct jurisdiction over the 11 departments linked to it above. The BOCC also has sole responsibility for the ten other entities grouped beneath it and shares responsibility for the remaining 40 services listed in the box at the bottom.

In 1963, the Board of County Commissioners created the appointive office of County Administrator, authorized by the Ohio Revised Code. The statutory duties of the Administrator include assisting in the administration, enforcement and execution of Board policies and preparation of the County budget. In 1983, the Board, by resolution, formalized the powers and duties enunciated in the statute and approved a reorganization of the Administrator's office, which delegated a significant part of the Commissioners' administrative responsibilities to that office.

Fund Structure - The accounts of the County are organized on the basis of funds. Fund accounting segregates funds according to their intended purpose and is used to aid management in demonstrating compliance with finance-related legal and contractual provisions. The County has over 110 funds and subfunds. The **General Fund** is the County's general operating fund. It is used to account for all resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. **Special Revenue** funds are restricted for specific purposes. The County has over 90 special revenue subfunds (a further refinement of a fund), such as tax levy subfunds, Job and Family Services subfunds and grants. **Debt Service** funds are used to account for the resources needed for the payment of principal and interest of County indebtedness. **Enterprise** funds account for the County's ongoing activities that are similar to those found in the private sector. Financial activity in these funds is reported in essentially the same manner as in corporate or commercial accounting. The County has nine enterprise funds, including parking and public improvements operations, stadium operations and the Metropolitan Sewer District. **Internal Service** funds account for a combination of governmental activities and business-like activities. The County's six internal service funds include the Communication Center, Sheriff's Rotary, and Workers' Compensation Reserve.

Basis of Accounting and Budgeting - The modified accrual basis of accounting is followed for all funds except enterprise funds. Revenues are recognized in the period when measurable and available to meet obligations incurred during the year. For enterprise funds, actions are recorded on the accrual basis of accounting: revenues are recognized when earned and measurable, and expenses are recognized as incurred. Counties within the State of Ohio are required to prepare budgets on a cash basis: revenues recognized when received and expenditures recognized when incurred.

Balanced Budget -The State of Ohio requires that all funds be balanced, that is, resources must equal or exceed expenditures. The Board of County Commissioners has adopted an annual goal for the general fund budget to be structurally balanced, that is, on-going revenues must exceed on-going expenditures.

Fiscal Year - All counties in Ohio operate on a calendar year, January 1 to December 31.

Budget Development Process

County budgeting begins in the spring with the preparation and adoption of the tax budget. The tax budget contains the estimated resources to fund the anticipated expenditures for the budget year. The Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) adopts the tax budget by July 15. It is certified by the County Budget Commission (comprised of the Auditor, Treasurer and Prosecuting Attorney) and returned to the BOCC for final certification in October. Annual operating appropriations may not exceed the Commission's official estimate of resources.

During the summer, the annual planning session is held for all County departments and elected officials. This event provides input that results in the annual budget goals and is a collaborative effort of County agencies.

As the tax budget is being adopted and certified, County departments are beginning to assemble their operating budgets and capital requests. By August, departments have transmitted completed budget data to the Department of Administrative Services, Budget Division. The submissions support departmental programs and contain personnel to staff each program, as well as all revenues and operational expenses.

Once budget analysts' reviews and recommendations are complete, the County Administrator makes his recommendations on the budget and the recommended budget is made available to all departments. If necessary, meetings with departments and the Administrator are held to further refine the budget before it is presented to the BOCC.

The final Administrator's recommendation is presented to the Board in November. At that time, a copy of the proposed budget is available for public review and comment. County departments may request a hearing with the BOCC to discuss the Administrator's recommended budget or any other unresolved budget issues.

A public hearing is held in December to listen to departmental and public comment on the operating budget and capital plan, and the new budget is adopted by the BOCC before the end of the year. If the budget is not adopted on or before January 1, the Commissioners must adopt a temporary appropriation measure, and by April 1, a permanent appropriation must be adopted.

The adopted budget may be amended during the operating year. Certain transfers of funds and all additional appropriations must be approved by the Board of County Commissioners.

2004 Hamilton County Funding

by Major Government Function (in millions)

	2003	2004
<u>Appropriations:</u>	<u>Adopted</u>	<u>Adopted</u>
Economic Development	\$25.8	\$26.8
Environmental Control	3.1	3.3
General Government	90.7	72.7
Health	183.7	195.7
Judicial	104.5	109.5
Public Safety	109.7	112.4
Public Works	168.2	183.1
Recreational Activities	67.6	65.9
Social Services	339.2	382.8
Debt Service	36.4	41.5
Total County Appropriations	\$1,128.9	\$1,193.7*
<u>Pass-Throughs:</u>		
Entitlements	\$905.6	\$942.8
Child Support	160.1	158.9
Total County Funding	\$2,194.6	\$2,295.4

*A capital improvement plan is adopted each year, however, capital improvement funding is added during the year as projects are undertaken. Funding is derived from a variety of sources including debt issuance and fund transfers.

County Revenue Sources

Revenue estimates contained in this budget are based on a combination of factors: real growth, inflation, historical trends and the recognition of new revenue sources. In the County, a number of officials provide revenue estimates based on their internal review of the above factors. For example, the Budget Commission estimates the proceeds from tax levies, the Treasurer calculates the interest to be earned for the budget year, and the Local Government Fund is set by the State, as are numerous other revenues.

The County is by no means dependent on a single revenue stream and makes every effort to maintain diversity in funding sources. Key revenues are:

- Property tax
- Sales tax
- Intergovernmental funds (from apportioned state tax collections, entitlement funding and reimbursements for services rendered for other government entities)
- Fees charged for public services

In addition, the County receives substantial funds from fines and forfeitures, interest on investments, licenses, transfers, and other taxes.

Budget Summary

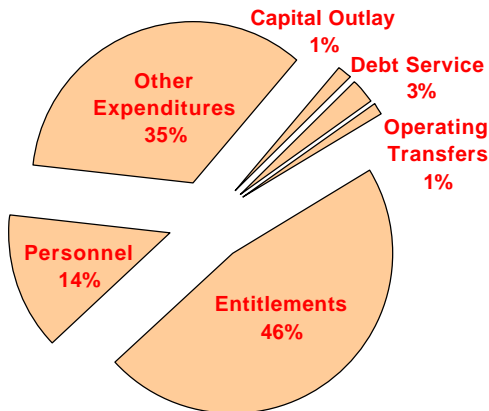
The 2004 budget is \$2.29 billion across all County funds, and \$258.3 million in the general fund. While the total budget represents an increase over the \$2.19 billion 2003 budget period, the 2004 general fund budget is a decrease of \$0.4 million from the 2003 general fund appropriation of \$258.7 million.

The majority of the increase across all funds occurs in the Department of Job and Family Services (JFS). For the fourth consecutive year, JFS is continuing to experience significant entitlement payment increases in Medicaid. These increases do not require the county to raise additional local funds as the programs are funded through state and federal payments.

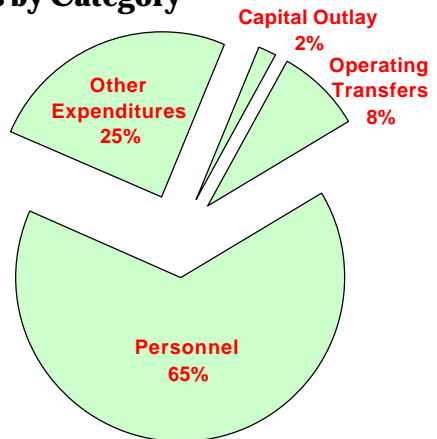
Other areas of significant increase (equal to or greater than \$5 million) include:

- Job and Family Services - The increase is due to an accounting change (\$30 million) and one-time expenditures primarily related to closing out the Magellan managed care contract (\$10 million).
- Mental Retardation/Developmental Disabilities (MR/DD) - The 2004 MR/DD budget is in line with the 2004 levy plan. Since the beginning of the current levy period in 2000, MR/DD has consistently spent less than the annual levy plan amounts in order to not end the levy period with a negative balance. The increase in 2004 from 2003 brings the MR/DD budget back in line with that plan while still projecting a positive fund balance at the end of 2004. Additional funds in 2004 are provided to cover increased staffing, building repair and maintenance, bus rental costs and increased support for State waiver services.
- Sheriff - The budget increases approximately \$5 million due to increased personnel expenses related to re-negotiated union contracts, increased medical costs, and increased expenses for overtime. There are also increases in medical services for inmates and the inmate food service contract.

2004 Expenditures by Category



All Funds



General Fund

The "All Funds" chart above includes General Fund expenditures as well as all other funds in the county budget. The all-fund entitlements are largely pass-through dollars. Personnel expenses shrink substantially in the all-fund chart as entitlements and pass-through dollars included in "other expenditures" are much higher outside of the General Fund.

- Debt - In 2004, the 1993 courthouse debt will be called at a one-time cost of \$5.7 million. This early redemption will result in reduced debt payments through 2011 and a total net interest savings of \$1.1 million. The debt retirement will eliminate \$1.0 million from the 2004 ongoing debt service budget. This call will eliminate future interest costs and free up additional debt capacity.

The decrease in the general fund budget reinforces the commitment of the Board of County Commissioners to control County spending. The \$258.3 million 2004 budget includes \$16.5 million of one-time expenditures. Ongoing general fund revenues exceed ongoing expenditures by \$42,216.

The Board adopted a 2004 budget goal to increase the general fund reserves to 20% by 2006. The budget includes significant progress on this goal. The combination of projected general fund reserves (\$25.0 million) and the unreserved component of the Budget Stabilization Fund (\$7.5 million) totals \$32.5 million or 13.4% of the ongoing general fund expenditure level of \$242 million (\$258.3 million in 2004 expenditures less one-time expenditures of \$16.5 million).

The budget includes a 3.5% turnover rate that was applied to all general fund departments with more than 20 positions. This is an increase from the 3% turnover rate that has been used in recent years. Actual turnover for the past four years has been approximately 5%.

The total 2004 budget funds 6,339 FTE (full-time equivalent) positions. There was a net reduction of 18 FTE positions during 2003 and 12.5 FTE positions are added for 2004. This results in an overall reduction of six positions from those approved for 2003. There are no new positions in the general fund.

This budget includes funding for salary increases averaging 3% of the 2003 salary amounts for non-represented staff. The 3% adjustment is consistent with a review of market conditions and information from sources such as the Chamber of Commerce and other salary studies. The 2004 budget includes funding for union contracts as negotiated.

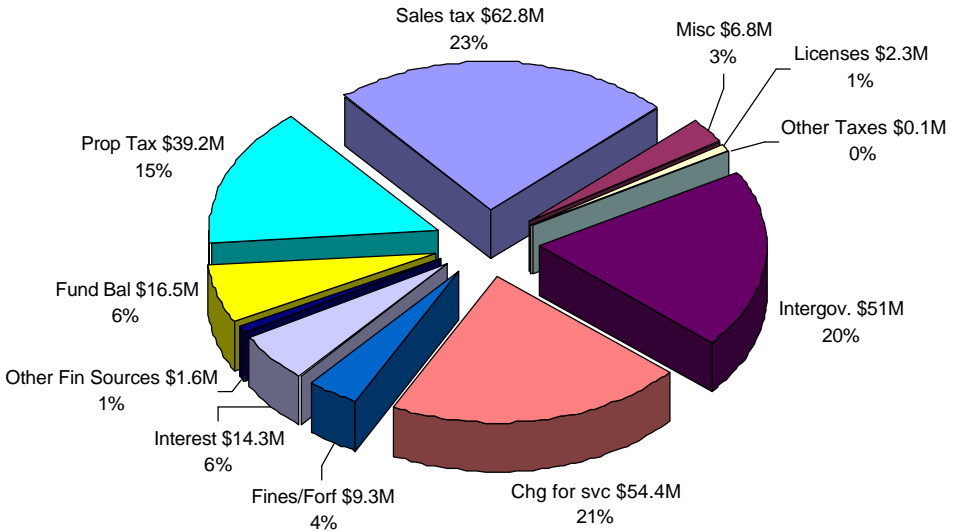
Also included in this budget, consistent with the Board's pay-for-performance compensation system, are two 1% supplemental salary adjustments for participating departments. Supplemental salary adjustments do not increase the annual salary base, as they are considered "one-time" adjustments.

The Metropolitan Sewer District's (MSD) budget increases approximately \$15 million. \$9 million of the increase is primarily due to implementation of the Global Consent Decree focused on reducing the amount of untreated wastewater released into local streams and rivers and eliminating water-in-basement back-ups. The balance of the increase is for on-going operational increases. The MSD budget submitted through the City of Cincinnati requires a 5% rate increase. The department had originally anticipated a need for a 7% rate increase for 2004. The smaller increase is the result of the department holding the line on operating expenses and a favorable interest rate environment for the 2003 debt issuance. The budget includes expenses and an additional 9% rate increase in anticipation of a potential Consent Decree settlement.

The Capital Improvement Plan includes \$511.1 million for previously approved projects. In addition to the approved capital projects, three new projects are proposed in 2004. Costs have not been identified for two of them: a disaster operations and training center and a regional emergency management agency operations facility. The estimated cost of the third, a public works administration building, is \$5.6 million.

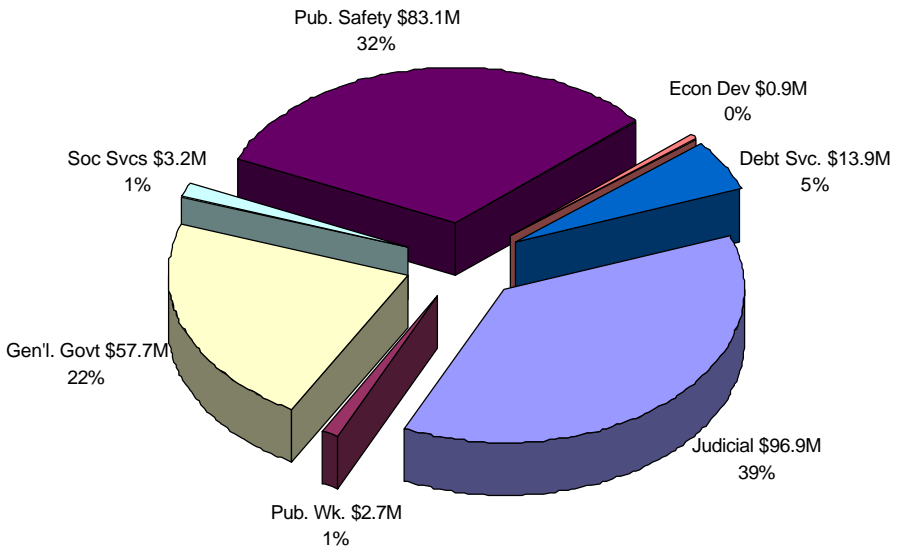
General Fund Resources

TOTAL \$258.3 MILLION



General Fund Expenditures

TOTAL \$258.3 MILLION



The General Fund Resources chart above includes interfund transfers and the use of fund balances to indicate how the county will cover all 2004 General Fund expenditures. The Board requires that the General Fund balance may only be used to pay for one-time, not ongoing, expenditures.

2004 Approved All Funds Budget

Function	Department	Revenues	Expenses	FTE
Economic Development				
Community Development		24,863,763	25,071,883	27.50 ²
Economic Development		0	749,000	0.00
Parking Facilities		850,000	1,015,435	0.00
Total		25,713,763	26,836,318	27.50
Environmental Control				
Environmental Services		3,009,841	3,288,664	61.83 ²
Total		3,009,841	3,288,664	61.83
General Government				
Administrative Services		6,475,170	14,409,929	21.50
Auditor		158,295,966	11,365,945	135.00
Board of County Commissioners		0	829,157	11.00
Board of Elections		1,511,300	6,192,531	43.30
Board of Zoning Appeals		20,000	100,665	1.95
Building Inspections		2,303,600	2,041,695	29.50
County Administrator		697,898	3,975,362	8.37
County Facilities		3,319,020	20,363,919	94.00
County Personnel		4,953,582	6,606,323	16.40
Info. Processing Advisory Comm.		0	1,642,766	0.00
⁴ Ohio Soil Conservation		0	0	8.00
Recorder		7,875,000	2,420,608	40.46
⁴ Regional Planning Commission		0	0	18.75
Rural Zoning Commission		305,200	437,576	8.10
Treasurer		18,117,687	2,293,575	38.00
Total		203,874,422	72,680,051	474.33
Health				
Alcohol and Drug Add. Serv. Board		4,611,950	8,698,746	15.00
Board of Mental Retardation		76,014,841	92,455,173	672.87
Community Mental Health Board		35,931,415	37,399,034	42.14 ²
Health and Hospitalization Tax		73,439,391	57,048,000	0.00
Hospital Commission		79,198	79,198	0.00
⁵ Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime		0	0	15.00 ²
Total		190,076,795	195,680,152	745.01
Judicial				
Clerk of Courts		16,403,930	18,145,872	328.48
Court of Appeals		100	120,683	0.00
Court of Common Pleas		1,825,000	10,974,287	89.75
Court of Domestic Relations		1,577,184	5,556,932	82.00
Court Reporters		20,000	2,737,578	47.00
Juvenile Court		19,750,785	34,458,393	579.99 ²
Municipal Court		469,147	7,296,848	126.75 ²
Probate Court		1,401,187	3,703,134	46.59
Probation		1,922,479	15,811,837	218.75 ²
Public Defender		3,803,756	10,740,891	104.00
⁵ River City Correctional Facility		0	0	100.00 ²
Total		47,173,568	109,546,456	1,723.31

2004 Approved All Funds Budget

Function	Department	Revenues	Expenses	FTE
Public Safety				
Citywide Law Enf. Applied Regionally		4,944,379	7,515,176	0.00 ³
Communications Center		6,033,367	7,528,922	90.00
Coroner		1,116,220	3,820,496	40.65
Dog Warden		86,000	917,827	0.50
Emergency Management		592,280	945,264	7.10 ²
Prosecutor		4,602,000	14,302,307	210.86 ²
Sheriff		15,249,050	77,321,868	1,027.00 ²
Total		32,623,296	112,351,860	1,376.11
Public Works				
County Engineer		25,393,000	34,628,584	198.00
Metropolitan Sewer District		146,271,000	144,848,426	0.00 ³
Public Works		2,631,541	3,663,150	36.31
Total		174,295,541	183,140,160	234.31
Recreational Activities				
Stadiums		60,101,749	59,704,852	31.10
Zoological Gardens		6,229,082	6,217,260	0.00
Total		66,330,831	65,922,112	31.10
Social Services				
Family and Children First Council		83,500	1,588,999	14.50 ²
Job and Family Services		351,471,750	361,469,958	1,642.00
JFS Entitlements		1,101,661,262	1,101,661,262	0.00
Senior Services		18,308,464	18,544,400	0.00
Veterans Service Commission		105,000	1,174,399	9.15
Total		1,471,629,976	1,484,439,018	1,665.65
Debt Service				
Debt Service		25,289,180	41,481,189	0.00
Total		25,289,180	41,481,189	0.00
1/1/04 Approved Budget		2,240,017,212	2,295,365,978 ¹	6,339.15
The numbers above represent the calendar year adopted budget. They do not include the State and Federal grants which are adopted for grant fiscal years beginning in July and October.				
Grants				
State Fiscal Year, 7/1/03-6/30/04		73,987,132	73,987,132	²
Federal Fiscal Year, 10/1/03-9/30/04		3,358,679	3,358,679	²
Total		77,345,811	77,345,811	
Total 2004 All Funds Budget		2,317,363,023	2,372,711,789 ¹	6,339.15

¹ Revenues are brought up to expenses through the use of fund balances.

² Employees funded by grants are included in departmental FTE count.

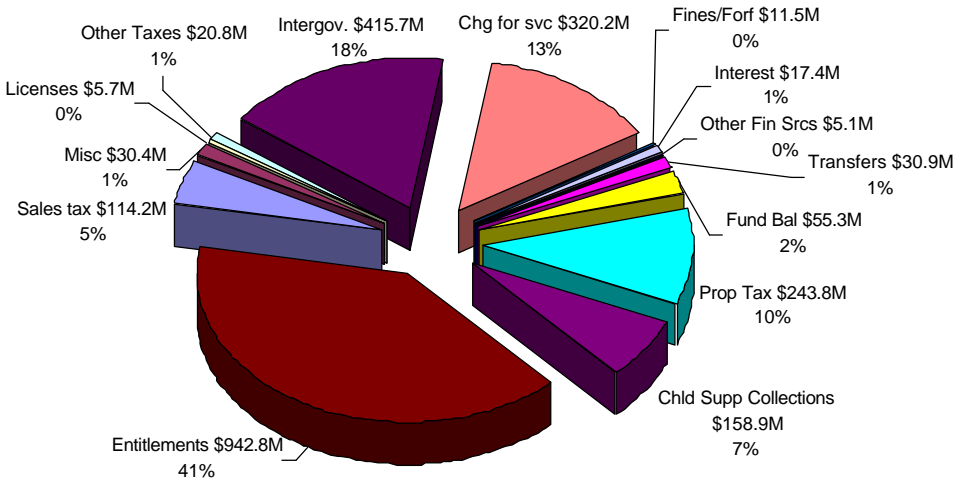
³ Employees of these agencies are employed by the City of Cincinnati.

⁴ These agencies are subsidized by the general fund.

⁵ These agencies are fully funded by grants.

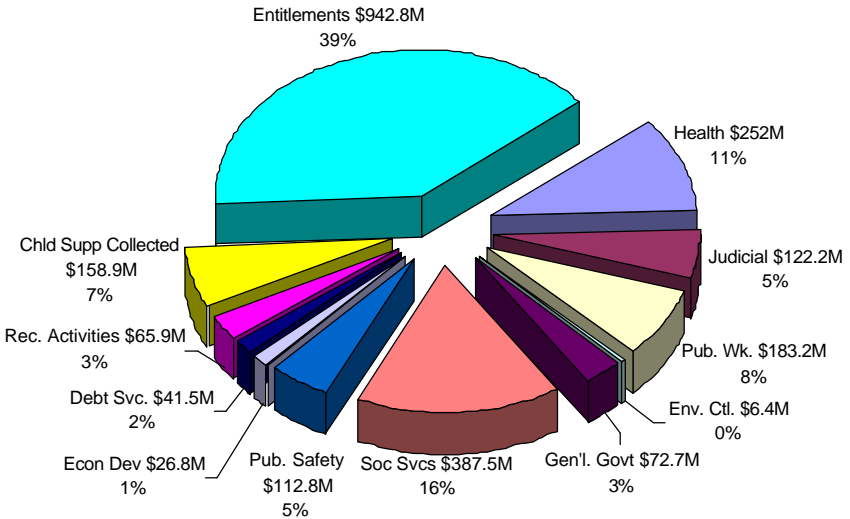
All Funds Resources

TOTAL \$2.37 BILLION



All Funds Expenditures

TOTAL \$2.37 BILLION



The All Funds Resources chart above includes interfund transfers and the use of fund balances to indicate how the county will cover all 2004 expenditures.

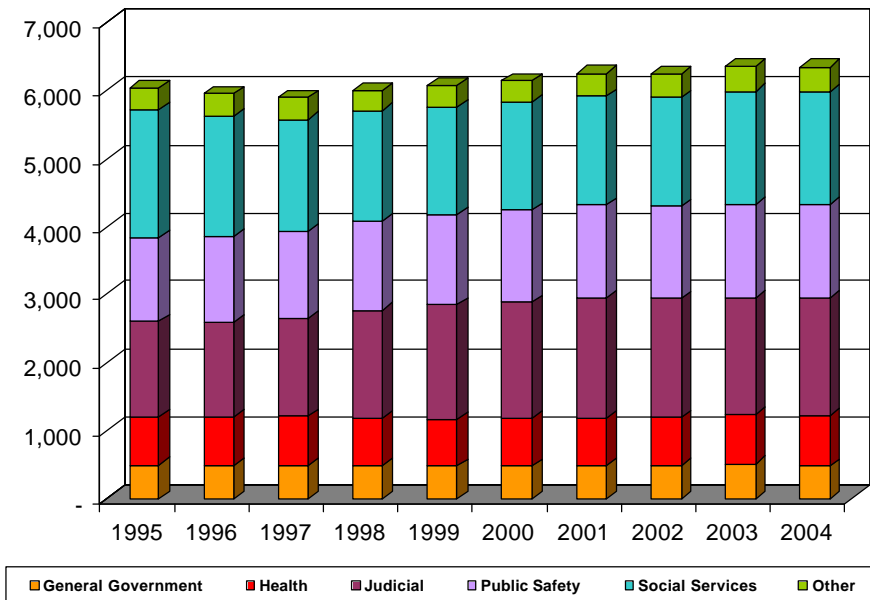
Employee Positions by Function

Year	General Government	Health	Judicial	Public Safety	Social Services	Other	Total
1995	500.45	703.30	1,395.00	1,234.30	1,888.30	314.61	6,035.96
1996	492.20	710.80	1,393.00	1,255.45	1,768.50	327.90	5,947.85
1997	490.70	720.40	1,435.00	1,286.45	1,631.50	324.43	5,888.48
1998	484.51	689.10	1,597.58	1,309.95	1,627.16	292.40	6,000.70
1999	473.11	689.85	1,684.13	1,324.61	1,582.15	313.60	6,067.45
2000	470.06	713.65	1,702.14	1,350.37	1,587.65	317.99	6,141.86
2001	483.42	703.74	1,759.69	1,359.55	1,599.65	347.56	6,253.61
2002	490.45	701.64	1,740.97	1,361.55	1,601.15	353.56	6,249.32
2003	516.70	723.36	1,716.59	1,366.35	1,665.65	356.87	6,345.52
2004	474.33	745.01	1,723.31	1,376.11	1,665.65	354.74	6,339.15

The “Other” category includes the departments listed on pages 12 and 13 under Economic Development, Environmental Control, Public Works and Recreational Activities. All numbers include positions funded by grants. Prior year positions represent the total number approved January 1 of each year.

Personnel Trends

Despite increased demands for service, the number of County personnel has remained relatively steady during the past ten years.



2004 Local Government Property Tax Revenue

Through special property tax levies, Hamilton County residential taxpayers make possible many community-enriching programs. County levies support initiatives for abused and neglected children, senior citizens, the mentally retarded and developmentally disabled and the mentally ill, as well as providing indigent health care, long-term and rehabilitation services, law enforcement assistance and support for the Cincinnati Zoo.

Property taxes are calculated by millage rates, where one mill equals \$1.00 for every \$1,000 of property value. Taxes are collected based on 35% of a property's true value, so if a property is worth \$100,000, the millage rate would be applied to \$35,000. In addition, taxes due for residential property are reduced by a factor set by the State.

As a levy ages, and the County's property values increase, most levies do not receive additional funds as a result of the increases. Each year the state calculates reduction factors and

HOUSE VALUE ASSESSED	COUNTY GENERAL FUND	BOND RETIRE- MENT	ZOO	CLEAR	SENIOR SERVICES	DRAKE CENTER	MENTAL HEALTH
voted millage	2.26	0.15	0.40	0.54	1.16	1.59	2.74
effective millage	2.26	0.15	0.31	0.18	0.91	0.82	1.47
\$100,000	79.10	5.25	10.82	6.14	31.99	28.68	51.45
\$125,000	98.88	6.56	13.52	7.67	39.99	35.85	64.31
\$150,000	118.65	7.88	16.23	9.20	47.99	43.02	77.18
\$175,000	138.43	9.19	18.93	10.74	55.98	50.19	90.04
\$200,000	158.20	10.50	21.63	12.27	63.98	57.36	102.90
\$225,000	177.98	11.81	24.34	13.80	71.98	64.53	115.76
\$250,000	197.75	13.13	27.04	15.34	79.98	71.70	128.63
\$275,000	217.53	14.44	29.75	16.87	87.87	78.87	141.49

Levies contained in the County budget.

County Parks, Corporation/Township and School Levies appear in this document for completeness only. While proceeds of these levies are collected and distributed by the County Auditor, these political subdivisions are not a part of County government.

**These calculations should be used for informational purposes only.
Actual tax amounts may vary slightly.**

effective millage so that the dollar amount collected for a levy stays close to that which voters approved (exclusive of increases due to new construction). So as property values increase, levy millage may decrease to maintain the same level of total funding for the levy.

In 2004 there is an overall reduction in millage for those levies in the county budget (indicated in blue below) due to the expiration of one of the CLEAR levies, the passage of the Cincinnati Zoo levy at a lower millage and, in an action of the Board of County Commissioners, a reduction in the Children's Services millage by application of levy-earned interest revenues.

The chart below indicates the average millage and property taxes for homes in Hamilton County with values between \$100,000 and \$275,000. Taxes for school districts and municipalities, which vary throughout the county, are based on the mean values across Hamilton County.

CHILDREN'S SERVICES	MR/DD	INDIGENT HEALTH CARE	COUNTY PARKS	CORP/ TOWN- SHIP ¹	SCHOOL DISTRICT ²	JVS ³	TOTAL
2.77	3.53	5.39	1.03	11.92	60.40	2.70	96.53
1.95	2.57	2.16	0.93	8.68	30.37	2.12	54.87
68.08	89.95	75.53	32.53	303.80	1,062.98	74.04	1,920.33
85.10	112.44	94.41	40.66	379.75	1,328.72	92.55	2,400.42
102.12	134.93	113.30	48.80	455.71	1,594.47	111.06	2,880.50
119.14	157.41	132.18	56.93	531.66	1,860.21	129.57	3,360.59
136.16	179.90	151.06	65.06	607.61	2,125.96	148.08	3,840.67
153.18	202.39	169.94	73.20	683.56	2,391.70	166.59	4,320.75
170.20	224.88	188.83	81.33	759.51	2,657.45	185.10	4,800.84
187.22	247.36	207.71	89.46	835.46	2,923.19	203.61	5,280.92

¹ **Corporation/Township** voted millage rates range from 0.00 mills to 27.33 mills. The rate for the City of Loveland is used as the mean millage for purposes of the above calculations.

² **School District** voted millage rates range from 39.95 mills to 90.85 mills. The rate for the Sycamore school district is used as the mean millage.

³ Residents of Hamilton County outside the limits of the Cincinnati Public School district pay millage for the support of the Great Oaks **Joint Vocational School (JVS)** district. Residents of the Cincinnati Public School district do not pay this millage.

Hamilton County

Facts at a Glance

Date of Incorporation	1790
Form of Government	Three-member Board of Commissioners
County Seat	Cincinnati, Ohio
Area	414 square miles
Miles of maintained roads	504
Population (2002 census estimate)	833,720
Number of County Parks	19
Number of library branches	41
Number of library items circulated	14.9 million
Number of county employees (FTEs)	6,339
Number of Sheriff Patrol Stations	4

Hamilton County Firsts

1850: First metropolitan area in the United States to establish a Jewish hospital.

1850: Gibson Greeting Card Co. begins publishing the first greeting cards in the United States.

1853: With the invention of the first practical steam engine by Alexander Bonner Latta, Cincinnati becomes the first U.S. city to form a paid fire department and use a horse-drawn steam fire engine.

1869: First metropolitan area to establish a weather bureau.

1869: First professional baseball team, the Cincinnati Red Stockings (now the Cincinnati Reds) begin play. The team payroll is \$11,000.

1902: The 16-story Ingalls Building (at Fourth and Vine in Cincinnati) is the first concrete skyscraper.

1905: Daniel Carter Beard founds the Sons of Daniel Boone. In 1910 it becomes the first Boy Scout organization in America.

1935: The first professional night baseball game is played under lights. President

Regional Recognition

- In 2003 Cincinnati was ranked the 10th most literate U.S. city in a study by the University of Wisconsin.
- *Places Rated Almanac* crowned the Queen City the Best Place to Live in North America in 1993.
- The region's airport was rated #1 in the U.S. in a 2003 survey of international travelers by the International Air Transport Association.
- The area Fine Arts Fund is both the oldest and the second largest united arts campaign in the nation.
- Hamilton County is home to the second oldest opera company in the nation, the Cincinnati Opera.

Roosevelt presses the button to illuminate Crosley Field.

1952: Children's Hospital Medical Center develops the first heart-lung machine, making open heart surgery possible.

1954: Cincinnati's WCET-TV is the first licensed public television station in the U.S.

Hometown Heroes

- **William Henry Harrison** (1773-1841) served in the House and Senate and then became Hamilton County's Clerk of Courts before being elected the nation's ninth President.
- **William Procter** (1801-1884) and **James Gamble** (1803-1891) started the company that bears their names. Their first product was Ivory Soap.
- **Harriet Beecher Stowe** (1811-1896) was a popular 19th century author, best known for "Uncle Tom's Cabin."
- **Rutherford B. Hayes** (1822-1893), the 19th U.S. President, practiced law in Cincinnati, and began his public service career as city solicitor from 1858-1861.
- **Benjamin Harrison** (1833-1901), grandson of William Henry, became President following the 1888 election.
- **William Howard Taft** (1857-1930) was the 27th U.S. President, and son of Republican Party founder Alphonso Taft.
- **Mamie Smith** (1883-1946) was the first female singer to record a blues song, "Crazy Blues" on Okeh Records in August 1920.
- **Theda Bara** (1885-1955), born in Avondale, was a silent screen star of over 40 films between 1914 and 1926.
- **Dr. Albert B. Sabin** (1906-1993) developed a vaccine to prevent polio.
- **Roy Rogers** (1911-1998), born Leonard Slye in Cincinnati, became a star of television and movies.
- **Tyrone Power** (1914-1958) was a popular stage and screen actor from the 1930s-1950s.
- **Dr. Henry Heimlich** (1920-), noted for his simple solutions to health problems, developed the "Heimlich Maneuver" for saving choking victims.
- **Doris Day** (1924-) is best known for her girl-next-door roles in musicals and comedies of the 1950s and 60s.
- **Neil Armstrong** (1930-) piloted the Gemini 8 space mission and led the

Hamilton County All-Americans

Local universities have recently had a number of basketball players receive All-American honors:

2000: Kenyon Martin of the University of Cincinnati, now with the New Jersey Nets.

2002: Steve Logan of UC, drafted by the Golden State Warriors.

2003: David West of Xavier University, now with the New Orleans Hornets.

Apollo 11 lunar mission, becoming the first man to walk on the moon.

- **Oscar Robertson** (1938-) enjoyed a stellar basketball career with UC and the Cincinnati Royals, for whom, in 1962, he became the only NBA player to average double figures in scoring, rebounding and assists.
- **Ted Turner** (1938-), an entrepreneur and philanthropist, is founder of CNN, WTBS, TNT, and TCM networks.
- **Pete Rose** (1941-) is considered one of baseball's greatest players, with a record 4,256 base hits.
- **Robert Taft II** (1942-), great-grandson of William Howard, is the current Ohio governor.
- **Steven Spielberg** (1946-) is the Academy Award-winning director of such films as *Schindler's List*, *E.T.* and *Jaws*.
- **Johnny Bench** (1947-), a Baseball Hall of Fame catcher, was named the National League's MVP twice before age 25. He was on both 1970s world champion Cincinnati Reds teams.
- **The Isley Brothers** formed their music group in Cincinnati in 1954, and have had such hits as "Shout," "This Old Heart of Mine," "It's Your Thing" and "Twist and Shout."
- **Anthony Munoz** (1958-) was part of the Bengals Super Bowl teams in the 1980s and was inducted into the Football Hall of Fame in 1998.

Hamilton County

Population by Jurisdiction

Total Population: 833,720

(based on July 2002 census estimates)

Cities

Blue Ash	12,353	Montgomery	10,011
Cheviot	8,765	Mt. Healthy	6,997
Cincinnati	323,885	North College Hill	9,881
Deer Park	5,939	Norwood	20,985
Forest Park	19,160	Reading	11,012
Harrison	7,457	Sharonville	11,436 *
Indian Hill	6,077	Silverton	5,054
Lincoln Heights	4,039	Springdale	10,343
Loveland	9,409 *	St. Bernard	4,771
Madeira	8,775	Wyoming	8,109
Milford	38 *	Total	504,496

Townships

Anderson	43,751	Harrison	5,231
Colerain	60,036	Miami	9,301
Columbia	4,595	Springfield	37,346
Crosby	3,019	Sycamore	19,534
Delhi	29,888	Symmes	14,711
Green	55,346	Whitewater	5,923
		Total	288,681

Villages

Addyston	999	Golf Manor	3,910
Amberley Village	3,427	Greenhills	4,017
Arlington Heights	876	Lockland	3,599
Cleves	2,711	Mariemont	3,320
Elmwood Place	2,595	Newtown	2,397
Evendale	3,029	North Bend	618
Fairfax	1,883	Terrace Park	2,237
Glendale	2,176	Woodlawn	2,749
		Total	40,543

* portions in Hamilton County.

Hamilton County Elected Officials

Members of the Board of County Commissioners are:

John S. Dowlin, President

Phil Heimlich, Vice President

Todd Portune, Commissioner

In addition to the County Commissioners, other elected officials that serve the County include:

Michael K. Allen, Prosecutor

Rebecca Prem Groppe, Recorder

William W. Brayshaw, Engineer

Simon L. Leis Jr., Sheriff

Greg Hartmann, Clerk of Courts

Dr. Carl L. Parrott, Jr., Coroner

Robert A. Goering, Jr., Treasurer

Dusty Rhodes, Auditor

**This document could not be produced without the efforts of the
Department of Administrative Services and others.**

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